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MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1919

Republicans profess great admiration for Theodore Roosevelt and his views on public questions. If they will search his writings they will find all the argument in support of a league of nations that they need to make them ashamed of their present attitude in opposition to the pending covenant.

When the Czar used to say: "Do thus and su, or Siberia for yours," it was a ukase. When an organization of American citizens says to all other American citizens: "Here is a plan of political and commercial adjustment that suits us and if you don't accept il as it is we will starve you to death and destroy you," it is an ultimatum, as we understand it.

Although the latest government estimate reduces the wheat yield 221,000,000 bushels from the July forecast, the present outlook is forta crop of 940,000,000, which exceeds the yield of any other year in the history of the industry except 1915, when it reached fecord production of 1,025,801,000 bushels. This will be ample to supply our domestic requirements and still leave a normal surplus for export.

Admiral Sir David Beatty, in recognition of his services to Great Britain during the war, has been created an earl and presented with the modest little fortune of \$500,000. When General Pershing returns to the United States he will be presented with a loud cheer, and then invited to place himself on the grill before a dozen or more congressional investigating committees which will hector and badger him and seek to magnify any errors of which he may have been guilty.

The assistant attorney-general of Mississippi Knocked the Governor of that State down in a fist fight in the office of the Secretary of State. That shows the leaven of "uplift" is working out some of the fierceness that used to feature official family rows in that State. Then they knocked 'em down 'smoke guns" instead of with their fists. It is not the first time the present Governor has sustained a physical knockdown, though he seems to be invincible to political knockouts.

President Wilson's admonition that "no remedy is possible while men are in a tems per," was directed at labor, but it is equally applicable to the United States Senate. That once august body has been in a temper toward the President and everything Democratic ever since it passed under Republican un-American wrath can be attributed its disgraceful failure to be of public service in and thus it stands the greatest obstacle to the restoration of normal domestic conditions It started out to play politics with the presito the destruction of the political party it represents.

Unquestionably one of the most effective would be ratification of the peace treaty by the Senate. It may be argued that no direct connection between the two exists, but the fact remains that the uncertainty over the altimate fate of the treaty, the resultant dissurbance of international relations, and the razzled nerves of the American people after ong weeks of frenzied wrangle and debate ire in large measure responsible for the present dangerous unrest, and have prepared he ground for a heavy crop of trouble over kings that otherwise would be met and dealt with in peaceful, normal fashion. The Senate should act on the treaty forthwith; either scept it or reject it without further delay. Then the country will know where it stands. with that settled, there at least will be a soint from which to start on the return to anity, and Congress can give its undivided ittention to pressing domestic questions.

Investigations of Federal inspectors consected with the office of the United States District Attorney disclose that there are coniderable quantities of food stored in Richnond. From one angle, this is comforting eformation to that portion of the Richmond mblic which is not connected with the strike o tie up railroad transportation in the effort o force wage increases. It means that the ablic will not face immediate starvation ending settlement of the wage controversy. With stored-up supplies of food in the city, ome means will be found for distributing at less than prohibitive prices, so that who are not expecting a wage increase

Rithmond Times-Hispatch | will not suffer deprivation to further a move-ment designed to put those engaged in the strike in a favored month. ment designed to put those engaged in the strike in a favored position to scorn the high cost of living. If the stocks of food stored up are in nowise abnormal for the season, and are not held for speculative purposes, but to meet the legitimate demands of trade, the foresight of business in carrying ample stocks is to be commended, rather than condemned. As to this, the investigations under way, no doubt, will reveal the true situation as to stocks in storage and the purpose thereof.

Organizing New Parties.

T is recorded that certain labor leaders have I undertaken the gigantic task of founding a national labor party on a "major league" basis and that this new organization may be in shape to crowd the Socialists out of third place in the coming campaign. Almost coincidentally, the backers of General Leonard Wood, the militarist candidate for the presidency, have let it be understood that they are inclined to abandon his candidacy as hopeless. These two circumstances have a common bearing in one direction. At a time when the labor leaders are proposing to create a straightout labor party, the Wood leaders become convinced that a straightout military candidate cannot win the Republican nomination next year and probably could not be elected, if he should.

Labor leaders fail to realize that neither personally conducted nor special-interest political parties survive in this country. They have been tried time after time. They have assumed respectable proportions more than once, but invariably have sunk in the end. No party that represents a single interest or supports the ambitions of a single individual can live on American soil and none such deserves to live.

If the great body of American labor should weld itself into a single political organization, it would not have to wait five years to win an election. It could nominate and elect its candidate in 1920. Of this there is not the remotest doubt. And if the 4,000,000 American men who were called to the colors in this war should resolve themselves into a cohesive political force, they could dictate nominations at will and could elect the candidate of their ultimate choice. No wellinformed observer will challenge that fact.

But neither labor nor the soldiery can be persuaded to play the game that way. The wage earners of this country are independent in politics. They divide along old party lines just as other elements divide. No group of leaders ever has been able to "deliver" the labor vote even to a candidate who has stood for every demand labor has made. Bryan had every right in 1908 to the suf-frage of labor. He had promised in sincerity everything that the workers wanted, but the "Commoner did not realize upon his pledges. Taft's labor vote probably equaled that of the Nebraskan.

Woodrow Wilson has been the best friend labor has ever had in the White House. He has given it everything it could hope for from a national administration, not only at home but abroad, and yet it is to be seriously doubted that, should he be a candidate for a third term, he would attract any overwhelming majority of labor votes. The men who wear overalls simply do not vote en masse. There are Republicans among them who vote the Republican ticket and Democrats who vote the Democratic ticket. Nor is it to be assumed that the labor politicians in the present instance will make much headway with their program for a new major political party. If both the old parties were hostile to labor; if both were what the Bolshevists call "capitalistic" it might be different.

Pinching the Salaried Man

T is recorded by government statisticians I that the purchasing power of the dollar is not as great as was 50 cents two years ago. and not as great as 25 cents in 1913. The cost of the things necessary to the ordinary comfort of men and women has advanced by long strides until what we call the cost of living has more than doubled since Europe plunged into the orgy of world war.

To meet this, wage earners have made and enforced successive demands for more pay. Throughout the whole industrial world this increase has been made and mechanics, artisans and even unskilled labor today commands, on an average, more than twice as much money per day as before the outbreak of the war. Nor can there be sound complaint against this when the fact is recalled that with the higher wages, those who earn them are able to buy very little more of the things they need than they did before.

But the salaried man and woman have received no such advances in pay. Perhaps a few of them have been generously awarded a 10 per cent increase. A smaller percentage control, and to no other cause than its petty, but it is difficult to find a case where the increase in salaries has been commensurate with the increase in the cost of things which this time of national stress. To its temper those salaries are to buy. The government is due its refusal to ratify the peace treaty itself is a fair example of the neglect of the salaried man or woman. There are nearly 100,000 persons on the salary pay roll of the government in Washington alone. Until dency in view and it is continuing the game the first year of the war no thought of more money for these civil employees of the government departments seems to have been entertained. Rents, food and clothing rose to outrageous levels in the capital and yet the steps that could be taken in the complicated \$1,000-a-year or the \$1,200-a-year clerk was process of curbing the high cost of living expected to go along just the same, making ends meet on the old pre-war income. Then came a generous impulse on the part of Congress. A 10 per cent bonus was given to the civil employees-not a permanent increase in pay, mind you-but a niggardly temporary increase.

Private employers have done little better than the government in their treatment of their salaried help. They have given steady increases to their day laborers, to their union help, and to their charwomen, but few of them have thought it necessary to help the men or women who are struggling along in these days of excessive prices on salaries that were not more than adequate four or five years ago.

The German National Assembly voted confidence in the government by a decisive majority. Now let the government so conduct itself as to beget the confidence of the allies, and it will find its burdens growing lighter in proportion as that confidence is justified.

Dr. Andasiev, Russian spy, caught by his affectionate compatriots at Stockholm, murdered and chopped into fine pieces, probably felt a good deal cut up by the treatment he

While the big powers were arguing with Bela Kun, little Roumania just told himand proceeded to show him where he got off.

"As we are starving on the wages we get, we'll simply do without and, indefinitely," seems to be the gist of it.

SEEN ON THE SIDE. BY HENRY EDWARD WARNER

On a Hot Day.

When your summer shirt sticks tightly to your back And your collar and your cuffs are wilting

wet. When your energy is swiftly running slack And your job is something you would fain forget;

When the sizzling steam is rising from the And perspiring faces greet you in

crowd. Why is it that every other man you meet Envelopes your soul with comment like : shroud?

Why is it that every other man you know Wants to ask if it is hot enough for you. When a blind, deaf mute could easily see it's so By the way your shining features seem to stew?

What's it to him anyhow, the meddling guy, Whether you are satisfied with what you've got

When there's not a breeze to stir a sullen sky On the day when everybody knows it's hot? "Is it hot enough? . . . " You open up your

groan: "Say, f'r love o' Mike, of course it is, you And you tell him you'd be happier alone With a little Arctic lake in which to jump.

But you shake them vainly, for the world seems

made Of a lot of chaps with little else to do On a day when it's a hundred in the shade, Than to yell: "Say, it is hot enough for you?"

Reformations.

Speaking of morals, we remember the day when amusements on Sunday were under the ban of all the righteous, 10 per cent of the wicked, the latter class trying to sneak into favor with a deacon's pass. Recently, we have seen Sunday baseball and movies and sacred concerts, until we thought the world was going plumb slambang into that place outside of Jerusalem called Gehenna.

But along came the reformers and jammed through war legislation that has closed everything over 2.75 per cent, and it looks like we're going to have the good old times again. . . On second thought, we saw a picture the other day of a socked and bloomered bunch of merrymakerettes at Ocean City, and if the Devil ever gets into Ocean City, Asbury Park and kindred places, we're not so sure the tottering old sphere isn't, after all, on the brink of a great moral disaster.

When a hound pup bays at the moon he may imagine vain things, but so long as he feels that way why not let him be happy?

"Sh-sh-sh! Don't say a word, Agnes; I gave the conductor a lead half dollar." "Ya-as? Well, my dear, he's given you a

plugged dime in the change." "What! . . . The thief! I shall report him

Quandary.

"Odear, odear!" moaned Alice the Sweet Thing, "I'm in such a deuce of a pickle!" "What's the matter, daughter?" inquired "Oh. I've had three proposals, and I can't

make up my mind whether to marry Charlie's Harry's chummy roadster or six-cylinder,

Practically all the things worth doing in this world seem to have been done, and we fellows just keep on doing them over again.

The fisherman is not a true fisherman who catches fish.

Society Note.

rM. William Hohenzollern, formerly a wellknown figure in international politics, is extending his stay in Holland and has been compelled by pressing circumstances to forego social engagements elsewhere. He expects shortly to make a trip to England, where he is assured a warm reception.

Change, Anyhow. Relieved from war for quite a spell. That curse that Sherman said was Hell, Who shall invent a name for this New state of things, the H. C. L?

Business Problems SOLVED BY BRUNO DUKE. Author, Harold Whitehead.

Profit Sharing.
CHAPTER NIII.
The big evening meeting passed off splendidly.
Two hours were spent in explaining the profit-sharing plan. James outlined it to begin with, but he was so quick about it that the people didn't follow him.
Seeing this, Bruno Duke whispered to him to let him answer questions about it.

Seeing this, bruno Duke whispered to him to let him answer questions about it.

James thus introduced Bruno Duke, who got a whale of a reception, which the salesmen led.

By the use of blackboard examples he explained in simple terms how the plan worked out. He also told them how the profit was acrossed at

out. He also told them arrived at.

"After all the expenses have been paid," he "and by expenses I mean rent, rates, "After all the expenses have been paid," he explained, "and by expenses I mean rent, rates, taxes, salaries of all kinds, interest on investment, depreciation, had debts supplies, freight and express, postage and such like, we have just about one dollar to show as profit on every \$75 worth of goods we sell.

"That is satisfactory, for we have to operate an a narrow margin to meet competition. We ship out about \$39,000 worth of goods every week so that by dividing seventy-five into \$30,000, we find that each week nets us a profit of \$400.

\$30,000, we find that each week nets us a pront of \$400.

"Of this money half of it goes to the owners of the business and the other half is divided among you fellows in the manner explained.

"You see, if we multiply \$400 by fifty we get a total of \$20,000 for fifty weeks' work. That is the minimum amount we expect to make.

"Ten thousand goes to Mr. Charles and Mr. James—and also take care of Mr. Harlem and 'leorge' — a vigorous cheer went up at that, for "George" is very popular. "The other \$10,000 goes to you.

goes to you. If, however, sales go above \$30,000 a week, average, the percentage of profit is greater, for there is not much expense to be paid. No more rent is necessary to sell \$60,000 worth of goods than to sell \$30,000 worth. It pays you, ore, to get stock in promptly, to dispatch quickly and completely. - To be continued tomorrow.

> A Daily Once-Over. Anyway, Keep On Saving.

You say that whenever you get a few dollars ahead something happens to cause you to spend them, so you have come to the conclusion that it is useless for you to try and save anything. Have you ever thought it out, that if the demand came and you were without money, the expenditure would mean you must go in debt and deny yourself in order to meet the obligations?

is it not far better to find yourself with the

Is it not far better to find yourself with the ready money, and no worry about debts?

"And isn't it foolish to imagine that the accumulation of a few dollars brings some sort of a disaster to you?

Why so childishly superstitious?

If you are controlled by such thoughts, you won't have a dollar ahead, and as you grow older the fact of having no savings account is sure to cause you much anxiety.

If every man who has lost his savings should take your attitude how comparatively few would have anything laid up for 'old age.

Brace up, old man, get rid of the bug-a-hoo you are harbdring, and stick to your saving, and be prepared for a good old age.—(Copyright, 1919,)

Health Talks by Dr. Wm. Brady Getting Warm on Colds.

(Copyright, 1918, by National Newspaper Serv' e.) Long weeks have passed without a twang of the string of the harp about catching cold. So today we take pleasure in presenting a new number, words by an editorial writer in the New York Medical Journal, music by the Easttern Hemisphere:

"In a word, the respiratory affections appear the a word, the respiratory affections appear to be more serious than a generation ago, in spite of the fact that our homes are more comfortably heated. Indeed, this is so true that many authorities are inclined to suspect that our heating arrangements have made people generally more susceptible to respiratory diseases and the death rates higher. The old impression—"

Interest in the welfare of others has been a distinguishing human trait ever since the dawn of man's existence. The simplest form of philanthropy is the direct relief of those who are with suffering on in what. distinguishing human trail of others has been a of man existence. The simplest fort dawn of man sexistence. The simplest fort of dawn of man sexistence. The simplest fort of dawn of man sexistence of meant the other states of the sick suffering, or in want. This general conception of philanthropy, shorn of its absurdates, lasted weit to the nineteenth century. The member of command the man of the man of the man of the man of more complex and social relative more and more complex and social relative more and marter of scientific study, it gradually became clear that the old-fashioned, first-hand giving was failing to secure the desired results. As the command we command the secure of the second of the secure of the second giving was failing to secure the desired results. As the command we seasy, and because the egift was made with gent, and largely a matter of routine. It accordingly ceased to be beneficial. Imposture was easy, and because the gift was made with fall to be admended to relieve.

The reaccordingly grew up during the latter and the second count of the causes of distress and of the causes of distress and of the second count of the causes of distress and of the second count of the causes of distress and of the second count of the causes of distress and of the second count of the causes of distress and of the second count of the causes of distress and of the second count of the causes of distress and of the second count of the cause of distress and the second count of the cause of distress and the second count of the cause of distress and the second count of the cause of distress and the second count of the cause of distress and the second count of the second count of the cause of distress and the second count of the second co

A Tabloid Tale What Did to

"Pianna, won'; you be mine?" The asker was Huberton Quoits, "When I tell you that I own a perpetual oil well in Texas that yields me a million yearly?" he pleaded.

She lossed her head and tapped her little finger on tripple F sharp on an accordion.

But doesn't a castle on the Brine with forty servants, three racers, three touring Gee-Willl cars and a private yacht fitted out with a dancing floor, tennis court and a swimming pool tempt you?"

She turned up her already retrousse nose a quarter of an inch more, and struck an indifferent note on the accordion.

"Dearest! Over in Blew Fork I own a department store of nineteen stories—a block square—and in it there is everything from grass seed to a collapsible palace. You shall have anything in it you wish! Now will you marry me?"

he gave a little snort of snippishness, turned er head away, and banged a vicious chord on

e accordion. Huberton Quoits bowed his head on his knees. Alas, there was nothing left. At last he arose, "Goodbye, Planna," he sobbed heart-brokenly, "That is all I have in the world except a little Beauty Parlor in Windy Corners, Good-"
"Huberton!" she sorgamed, fortilled. "Huberton!" she screamed, ecstatically, and wrapped herself around his neck.

News of Fifty Years Ago. (From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 11, 1869.)



Judge Robert Ould is in receipt of a letter from his friend and brother-hero of the cause that was lost. General John C. Breckinridge, in which the writer states that after years of wandering in for-eign lands he has settled down in his native State, and in the good old town of Lexington, Ky... and as soon as he gets well rested soon as he gets well rested up, will resume the prac-tice of law.

Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Gen. Canby issued a of Confederate Fame, batch of orders yesterday, of Confederate Fame, batch of orders yesterday,
one of which is an acceptance of Edwin L. Dudley's resignation as clerk
of the Circuit Court of Richmond. Another
order relieves Samuel M. Page as Commonwealth's attorney of Chesterfield County and
appoints C. S. Bunday in his place.

appoints C. S. Bunday in his place.

The Irish Emigrant Aid Society of Richmond has elected the following officers: A. M. Keiley, president; Gen. P. T. Moore, vice-president; John Purcell, treasurer; P. G. Coghian, secretary. The society consists of the most influential Irishmen in the city.

During the week ending Saturd of inward freight.

During the week ending Saturday 207 cars of inward freight were received at the Richmond and Danville Raliroad Depot, largely of tobacco. In addition fifty-nine cars

FROM OTHER VIEWPOINTS

National Problems Discussed for Readers of The Times-Dispatch by Authoritative Writers-A Daily Editorial Feature.

RESOLUTIONS MAY NOT MEAN REVOLUTIONS By ALFRED B. WILLIAMS.

nas gone to the public to startle or stir it or send chills along its spine.

It is well to keep this in mind, as we see the more or less flaming, agitating and exciting resolutions and dentations reported in the newspapers as coming from various bodies in these active times. Religious and semi-clair and safety lines of regard for times and safety lines of regard for the welfare of the public and of themselves and their families. It is a question whether the most of us do along ourselves to be too much concerned by the froth thrown artificative times. Religious and semi-clairy and artfully to the surface because we forget the facts and the real forces underlying.

RESOLUTIONS MAY NOT MEAN REVOLUTIONS

By Alfried B. WILLIAMS.

In a small South Caralina city in spirit of the fact that our heating arrange the spirit of the fact that our heating arrange the spirit of the fact that our heating arrange to the fact that our heating arrange to the fact that our heating arrange the spirit of the fact that our heating arrange the spirit of the fact that our heating arrange the spirit of the fact that our heating arrange the spirit of the fact that our heating arrange the spirit of the fact that we had the present of the medical profession—The death rates higher. The old impression that these diseases are due to cold has, of course, disappeared entirely fact that the spirit of the spirit of

Inquiries regarding almost any topic, excepting on legal and medical subjects, are answered free. As all inquirles are answered directly sonul letter, a self-addressed, stamped envelope is required. Address The Times-Dispatch Information Bureau. Richmond, Va.

Languages of the World. J. M. R., Montross.—There are said o be 3,424 spoken languages or dia-ects in the world, distributed as folworld, distributed as fol-erica. 1,624; Asia, 937; ows: America, 1,624; Surope, 587; Africa, 276. Asia, 937; The English Europe, 587; Africa, 276. The English language is spoken by more than 150,000,000 people; German, 120,000,000; Russian, 90,000,000; French, 60,000,000; Spanish, 55,000,000; Portuguese, 30,000,000.

Student, Mineral City.—Easter was instituted about 68 A. D. in commemoration of the resurrection of Jesus Christ. The name Easter, like the names of the days of the week, is a survival from the old Teutonic mythology. According to Bede it is derived from "Eostre," or "Ostara," the Anglo-Saxon goddess of spring, to whom the month answering to our April, and called "Eostur-monath," was dedicated.

the zenith.

M. W. S., Lexington.—The plans for the Harvard Stadium were drawn in 1903 by George B. de Gersdorff, with the assistance of Professor Lewis J. ohnson, of the Harvard engineering department, who also supervised the construction. J. R. Worcester was the advisory engineer on the work. The outside dimensions of the stadium are outside dimensions of the stadium are 575 feet by 420 feet, inclosing a space 481 by 230 feet. The capacity with the bare concrete seats is about 23.000; with the wooden seats on the track and a few on the top this is increased to 35,000 for the more important games, and with the temporary stand which

During the week ending Saturday 207 cars of inward freight were received at the Richmond and Danville Railroad Depot, largely of wheat and tobacco. In addition fifty-nine cars of coal were received from the Midlothian mines.

The collections of revenue tax on tobacco in the three districts of Virginia from February to August were \$1,164,590 in excess of the amount collected in the same months of last year.

The farmers of the Valiev of Virginia are suffering just now from something of a drought and crops are very much in need of good rains.

A number of the shoe manufacturers of Lynn, Mass., have held meetings to consider a proposition to run their factories with Chinese labor. Why not send South and obtain negro labor for the Massachusetts shoe factories? The South oan well spare them.

portation costs and it may do many other things that will tend to limit the margin of profit which the producers, packers and handlers of food are to receive.

The country is aware of all this and it is growing more and more impatient for action. It is surfeited with mere statistics. It does not need to be reminded that percentages are so-and-so now as compared with one or five or ten years ago. It is not particularly concerned with the processes which may be adopted for the control of prices, but it is determined that something be done that will bring measurable relief. And unless something of a very definite nature is done the unrest now general throughout the nation may become dangerous. Russia staged two revolutions because of high food prices. Italy has barely escaped revolution. Great Britain and France are seething as Germany must be because of extortionate costs of everyday necessities.

Richmond, Va., August 8, 1919.

Books and Authors

Among the first of the younger men to come into prominence after the recent war is Arthur Beverly Baxter, whose "The Blower of Bubbles" is to be brought out by D. Appleton & Co. this fail. Mr. Baxter served with the Canadian forces during the period of hostilities. Since then charming short stories from his pen have been appearing in various prominent English magazines. These stories are characterized by the charm with which they are written and the keen penetrating quality of Mr. Baxter's delineation.

quality of Mr. Baxter's delineation.

"The Secret of the Tower," by Anthony Hope (D. Appleton & Co.), is a romantic mystery novel laid in postwar England, pulsing with the same thrill and charm which gave "The Prisoner of Zenda" such wide popularity. This is the first novel which Anthony Hope has written since the beginning of the war in 1914, and his wide circle of friends will be gratified to know that time has in no way dimmed his remarkable ability as a writer of captivating novels, of which they have the proof in this, his latest.

"Huldy's Whistla" by Anna Arach.

they have the proof in this, his latest.

"Huldy's Whistle," by Anne Archbold Miller (Reilly & Lee Co.), is the glad story of a two-fisted, rough-and-tumble boy, who was a trial to his folks, but who was "made over" by Huldy's joyous philosophy of living. Whistle's problems are boyhood's own. You will recognize them if you know boys. How Whistle became master of himself by learning from Huldy the secret of "putting glory into good;" how father and mother can be proud of their wayward little son; how even his precise and formal Great Aunt Eloise took him to her lonesome, weary old heart is told in this delightful idyll of the home.

Albert Payson Terhune's story of the

ration of the resurrection of Jesus of the home. Christ. The name Easter, like the names of the days of the week, is a survival from the old Teutonic mythology. According to Bede it is derived from "Eostre," or "Ostara," the Anglo-Saxon goddess of spring, to whom the month answering to our April, and called "Eostur-monath," was dedicated.

Why Stars Twinkle.

Miss E. F. D., South Boston.—The scintillation of the stars depend upon the irregularities of the refractive power of the air traversed by the light on its way to the eye, and also on the fact that the star is a luminous point without apparent size, which gives rise to interference phenomena. Planets which have discs measurable with a micrometer do not sensibly twinkle.

The scintillation is greatest near the horizon and practically disappear near the zenith.

As the perspective of the great war grows, and the extraordinary examples of human endeavor fall into their proper relation, one thing is going to stand out mountain-high—the unheardstand out mountain-high—the unheardof, almost fabulous, labor and achievement of women. "The Sword of Deborah" (Doran) is a story of behind
the scenes in war work for women.
The author, F. Tennyson Jesse, was
one of the few women correspondents
to be allowed to reach the firing line.
Miss Jesse visited New York in 1914.
She was twenty-three or twenty-four
years of age, and was made a literary
lion, partly because she is the author
of several original and daring novels,
among them "The Black Mask." "The
Milky Way." "Secret Bread" and "Beggars on Horseback"; partly because she
is the great-niece of the poet Tennyson.

I know a hill where the heather blooms, Where the wind of heaven blows free; Where the sky on high is a blue, blue

sky, Which smiles on a summer sea, I know a spot where the sunshine breaks
On a world that is half asleep;
Where the sad waves sigh as the day

And over the bright sand creep. know a dream which is mine all And

day, haunts me the long night through; It is sky and sea and a wind that is And the sun and the heather and

-Irene Stiles in Answers, London.